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NUMBER 1071.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

(Economy.)

U. States Patent Air Lamps.

THE patentee is now selling rights to use his mode of *producing Light & heat without expence*, on the very low terms of 5 dollars each, as he wishes his Lamps to get into use as soon as possible.

Persons purchasing two rights are allowed ten more on credit; twenty to them who purchase five, and fifty to them who take ten. A commission of 25 per cent. will be allowed on those sold, and the remainder taken back.

The utility of this discovery for the use of Manufactories and various domestic purposes being so generally admitted, the patentee deems it unnecessary to say any thing on the subject.

The Lamps may be seen burning every evening during this and the ensuing week, from six to eight o'clock, at Mr. Davis's, near the Light-House, when a variety of curious experiments will be made and the principles fully expounded. A drawing and printed directions will be given, so as to enable any smith or tinman to make the Lamps.

A cheap and safe mode of Warming rooms will also be shown.

B. HENFREY, Patentee.

N. B. The chief consul has given the man who invented the Air Lamps in France 150,000 *Livres*, and they are now getting fast into use in that country.

Richmond, Jan. 17, 1803.

City of Richmond,

In COMMON HALL,

January 17th, 1803.

WHEREAS the present funds of the Corporation are not adequate to the expence of erecting a Work-House for the City, which would combine within itself all the conveniences which a well regulated institution of this kind would require, having a regard to the future population of this City; yet it is wise and expedient that the funds now destined for this useful institution should be laid out in such a manner as to answer the present purposes of the Corporation, and to admit such future additions as the increasing population may require: Your Committee therefore beg leave to recommend it to the consideration of the Common Hall, to call in the aid of those who have experience of such institutions, and to offer a premium for the best plan of a Work-House, which will be so contrived as to admit of being erected in parts, as the funds of the corporation will from time to time afford.

Resolved, therefore, That the Committee appointed to prepare a plan of a Work-House, be discharged from further proceedings therein, and that the Mayor be requested to give notice in the newspapers or otherwise, that the sum of Thirty Dollars will be given by the Corporation as a premium to the person who shall produce to the Hall on the third Monday in February next, the best plan of a Work-House, constructed as above mentioned, and to be approved of by the Hall, estimating the cost at 4000 Dollars.

A Copy—Teste,

ADAM CRAIG, C. C. H. C. R.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those

Valuable Estates,

in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Chesterhill and Kingsland Slashes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE sale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21st February next; the terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively, for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell the Ampthill and Chesterhill Tracts, and the Mills separately. The Mills will have a small piece of land annexed to them. The Kingsland Slashes will be sold in one entire tract, or divided as may best suit the purchasers.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes several hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its situation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchasers. For further particulars enquire of

Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1803.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Doctor Greenberry Belt, dec. are requested to make them known before the 1st day of February next; and all those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment as no further indulgence will be given by

SAM. MARSHALL, *Adm'r.*

Powhatan, C. H. Dec. 21, 1802. 4w

To be Rented,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Turner, as a Tavern and boarding-house, situate on the corner of the main street, and that leading to Col. Mayo's bridge. The central situation thereof cannot fail, (if rented by a gentleman qualified for the purpose) to ensure a considerable number of respectable *boarders*. Or it is an *eligible residence* for a genteel private family. The premises may be entered on, by the first day of march next—or, *immediately* as circumstances may suit. For terms apply to

RO. GAMBLE.

Who has for sale a handsome assortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, and genuine PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter casks.

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1803.

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a bond for about thirty seven pounds granted by John Carter, then of the county of Powhatan and myself as security, to Puvall Carter of the county aforesaid, and dated sometime in the year 1797 or 1798. I having several months ago given notice to the said Puvall Carter, that if he did not immediately use all legal diligence for the recovery of the said debt, that he must not consider me as under any obligation to see the same made good.

ROBERT FRAYSER.

Cumberland county, Nov. 5, 1802.

Mr. James Warrell,

Most respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that he has commenced his

Dancing Academy,

AND will continue teaching throughout the season, every Friday and Saturday in each alternate week, at the BELL-TAVERN. His next dance will be on Friday the 21st instant.

January 10, 1803.

WESTOVER, January 7, 1803.

A FEW weeks ago, the Captain of a small Schooner-rigged Boat was drowned in James River. The vessel was brought up to this place, and has been taken care of since. A small mulatto boy, about ten years old, was the only person on board. The name of the vessel is "The Betsey of Smithfield." The little boy says that Robert Miller of Smithfield was the captain. A letter with this information was sent to that town immediately after the circumstance took place, but no application or claim has been made for the vessel. The owner is desired to come and take her away, and pay the charges of this advertisement. There were a few bushels of oysters on board.

3w GEORGE WEST.

NOTICE

In the matter of *Edward Broaddus,*

A BANKRUPT.

THE commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Edward Broaddus of the county of Albemarle, do hereby give notice that in consequence of the non-attendance of the creditors of the said Broaddus, on the 5th day of January, 1803, to prove their debts and to chuse assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, agreeable to notice for that purpose given, in the Virginia Gazette, and Virginia Argus, they do therefore adjourn the appointment of the same, until Saturday the 22d day of this month, when it is requested that the creditors of the said bankrupt will come forward prepared to prove their debts, and appoint an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects. By order of the commissioners.

ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners office, city of Richmond, Jan. 8, 1803.

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn

After the loss of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it wise therefore be much the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their Corn ground,

As the subscriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the best corn only, and none but such as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are desirous to purchase Wheat, Corn, Flour barrels and Staves, and that they are now ready to contract to furnish Meal, Hominy, Ship Stuff and Bran, at certain prices for the year, and that for the present quarter ending the last of March, the prices will be for 50 lbs. of Meal 3/6d, and for 50 lbs Hominy 3/3d.

They hereby solicit all those indebted to them, to make payment as fast as possible, as their situation does not enable them to grant such indulgence as heretofore.

They have also still on hand a large assortment of IRISH LINENS which they are anxious to dispose of.

Thos. Rutherfoord, & Co.

January 1, 1803.

FOR SALE,

That elegant and fertile Farm, called the

Wood's Farm,

FORMERLY the property of *Richard Randolph*, esq. of Curles, containing about 300 acres of first quality high land, and 200 acres of swamp land, of superior quality, from the land being much higher than swamp lands in general on James River. About 50 acres of this land are already reclaimed and are fit for meadow or corn, and the whole may be reclaimed at an inconsiderable expence, and made equal to any meadow or graising land in America. This land is on James River, twelve miles above City Point. Any produce therefrom may be carried by water to Richmond, Petersburg or Norfolk with nearly the same ease. There was a considerable crop of Indian corn, oats and hay made on this farm last year, which may be purchased with the farm. There are 130 bushels of wheat sown thereon, which promises a fine crop. The purchaser may take possession immediately, or next fall. For further particulars enquire at this office.

TAYLOR & BROWN,

Auctioneers.

January 5, 1803.

FOR SALE,

Mount Comfort Farm,

IN view of the city, and about one mile from the Capitol. It contains 56 acres of land, 8 or 10 whereof are excellent meadow; the whole lately well enclosed, and separted into convenient lots; a very good garden, and several acres in wheat and clover, very promising. The houses are, a large two story brick dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, with convenient passages and closets, and a large cellar with two rooms, kitchen, wash-house, dairy, stables, coach-house, granary, a house with two rooms, formerly occupied by Col. Innis for an office, and all other houses which are necessary for family and farming use. The advantages resulting from a small well conducted farm, so contiguous to the city, are many. This is one of the most pleasant and healthy situations within the vicinity of Richmond, and would afford a most agreeable residence to any family desirous of living in the immediate neighbourhood of this city. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises. Lands and Negroes will be received in payment, at a fair valuation, or a credit of one, two and three years will be given for the purchase money. Apply to the Printer.

January 12, 1803.

PURSUANT to a decree of the county court of King and Queen, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th of February next, on the premises, at public auction, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

lying in the lower end of King and Queen county, near to Porapotank Warehouse, the property of Philip Taliaferro, dec'd. containing by estimation 1200 acres, more or less, or as much thereof as will satisfy a debt to Francis Corbin, to secure the payment of which the above property was mortgaged.

Thomas G. Smith,
Richard Muir,
Wm. Shackleford, } Comm'rs.

January 10, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1803.

COMMUNICATION.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

[Continued from last Saturday's Gazette.]

Our Bill of Rights declares, "That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic governments."

"That in all capital or criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence in his favor, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty, nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; that no man be deprived of his liberty, except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers."

These clauses in our Bill of Rights fully explain, if an explanation was yet wanting, what was the meaning and intention of our legislature, or at least what was its power, in passing the law under which was instituted this very extraordinary and most disgraceful proceeding. "The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic governments. In caiminal prosecutions, every man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to have a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, and cannot be deprived of his liberty but by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers." The freedom of the press, standing thus pre-eminently above the laws of any but despotic governments, if not placed beyond all legislative power whatever, is certainly beyond the reach of any of those common provisions in cases of a breach of the peace, or bad behaviour, for which a person may be deprived of his liberty, without those constitutional benefits expressed in the other sentences: Nor could it ever have been intended by any rational legislature, when acting under those clauses in our Bill of Rights, thus coupled together, that a public printer should be held to give security for his future good behaviour, or rather that he would not publish any thing *thereafter* of a libellous and defamatory nature; and that, under the charge of his having published such things before, without being furnished with the exact nature and cause of his accusation, confronted with the witnesses, allowed the benefit of testimony in his favor, and a fair and impartial trial by a jury of his vicinage.

Even admitting for a moment that such was the absurd and diabolical intention of the legislature who passed that law, it was the express and direct duty of any member, or any set of members, of the judicial branch of our government, before whom such an attempt to execute such a law should come, to declare in the most firm and decided manner their total disapprobation and non-concurrence in the execution of such law, as an immediate and violent infraction of the constitution which they were sworn to support. But seeing, as they must, that the law was by no means express, at least in the way attempted to be construed, they, who were not the legislators of the country, would have been undertaking to do what the legislators themselves would have had no authority to have done, had they countenanced such a construction, when in fact, it was their duty to have opposed such positive intention, even had the legislature attempted it.

By the liberty of the press, it is not pretended was ever meant to be encouraged its licentiousness; but such has ever been found the difficulty of restraining the one, without abridging, if not entirely annihilating, the other, that all statutory laws on that subject have generally been thought improper, and as much as possible avoided, even under proper rules and regulations, by the real friends of liberty, and much more loudly execrated by all pretended patriots. Even the common existing remedies against libels, it is well known, considerably cramp and restrain the liberty of the press. It is well remembered how much an attempt to *lessen that evil*, existing in the common law, was execrated of late, because attempted by a statute of congress, which, while it gave that strengthening advantage to the liberty of the press, of giving the truth of publications in evidence, took from the person accused none of the inestimable privileges contained in the constitutional provisions for trials in such cases. The sedition law was condemned as a violation of the constitution of the United States, whose language, whose principles and intentions, were not stronger than those of the Virginia declaration of rights. Much was said about the violation of that constitution on that occasion, as laying the foundation of the destruction of every other liberty of the American people.—But trifling was that violation, even if it was one, in comparison to the present attempt; and little would it avail that *that* law has been repealed, had the principle contended for in this extraordinary prosecution been sustained; or even if the constitutions of the different states could be so altered as to admit of such a principle.

The third article to the amendments of the constitution of the United States seems only to go to the prohibiting *congress* from passing any law abridging the liberty of the press. If therefore the different states had the power now, or could obtain it even by an alteration of their own constitutions, of little value, after all, would that article in the constitution of the United States be, so much clamoured about on the subject of the sedition law. But, fortunately for the liberties of America, this is not the case; for, although the constitution of the union does not in express terms prohibit the legislatures of the *different states* from passing any laws abridging the liberty of the press, yet that "constitution is the supreme law of the land, the *constitutions* and laws of the different states to the contrary notwithstanding." Wherefore, it never could have been intended, nor can it ever have been reasonably construed, since the adoption of that amendment to the national constitution, that an article so much contended for, both before and since its adoption, in such "supreme law of the land," should be subject to be rendered null, void and of no effect, at the will, pleasure, caprice or party-spirited dispositions of any of the individual states.

The liberty of the press is certainly as much a national blessing as any that general constitution was intended to secure.—It would be a subject no less to be deplored than that it should have been thus left open to be destroyed by the governments of the different states, than that it should have been destroyed by the general government itself, even had such an attempt, in reality, ever been made. But little have those gained, either in liberty or reputation, who contended so strenuously for the sacred inviolability of that article in the constitution of the United States, on account of the infractions made upon it by the sedition law, which took away none of the constitutional benefits attached to prosecutions, even in the most criminal cases; if it should at last have been discovered and established by these *great* friends to the liberty of the press, that the states individually and separately have a right to deprive that great and national blessing of those necessary, usual and all-important supports. Should such in reality be the deficiency in that constitution, in which they have once beheld the important value of that article relating to this subject, they should now lose no time, to be consistent, in having that *amendment* which the *great friends* of the liberty of the press so long contended for, again *amended*, so as to prohibit, not only *congress*, but *the states*, from passing any law abridging that liberty.

But Mr. Hay, who stands forward as the main instrument in establishing this abominable doctrine, which was to serve a party and shelter some of the abandoned heads of it from the censures they deserved and foretaw was coming upon them, has, in his frothy and bluttering attempt before the county court of Henrico to justify it, let the great and real secret of this extraordinary effort to destroy the liberty of the press, that *constitutional bulwark* of our other liberties, fully out to public view.

This verbose gentleman, after a long string of introductory stuff about "the *destruction of character, calumny and slander, licentiousness of the press, his own feelings and those of his family, a civil war in consequence of his being abused,*" and a thousand things equally laughable and ridiculous, without one word of proof, except the bare assertions of a man thus confessedly interested and acting as his *own attorney*; comes to two specific and definite cases, by which he hopes to prove the editors of the Recorder libellers, and of course, as he thinks, in his all-powerful law discernment, persons "not of good fame." *He* is accused of being "a *murderer* and an *assassin*," and another person (meaning Mr. Giles it is presumed) is called "a *perjured villain*."

I am far from thinking these epithets properly applied to either of these gentlemen. But that belief arises from my

own perſonal knowledge of them, and not from any proof for or againſt them that has yet come to public view. The ſame belief will make its way to the mind of every candid perſon who has the ſame perſonal knowledge of them. Further than that, no man is entitled to protection for his reputation, out of the common modes. Courts of juſtice and law, who ought to know no man *perſonaly* in their official characters, have no right to adopt even thoſe rules in favor of particular perſons, ſo proper to be applied by private individuals. The *names* of all parties ought to be alike, and of equal weight in a court of juſtice, ſubject to all the ſame rules and proceedings, either for or againſt them; and not varied by partial modes of proceeding, as the different opinions may prevail without doors with regard to the characters of *the parties*, or the merits of their reſpective cauſes: not that one ſhould be compelled to prove his cauſe of action through all the common rules of teſtimony and law, while another is permitted to eſtabliſh his by his own bare aſſertion, according as their different reputations, or rather ſituations in ſociety may happen to be; that one ſhould be allowed to eſtabliſh another a libeller, and of courſe a perſon "not of good fame," merely on ſuggeſtion of ſuch perſon's having called him a *murderer* and an *aſſaſſin*, and another a *perjured villain*, who it is to be *preſumed* in the next place, are *generally known* to be otherwiſe.

This would be exalting, at once, the *names* and *characters* of particular individuals above the common level; above cenſure, under the common and only legal modes of puniſhment. And this is what has long been expected was the intention of thoſe who have been ſo noiſy on the ſubject of an equality of rights, if not of an equality of *rank*, and an equality of condition in every *perſonal conſideration*.

Let us for a moment reverſe the caſe. Suppoſe Callender or any other printer to have ſaid the ſame things of two of the moſt obſcure individuals in ſociety; or let them, for argument ſake, be of the moſt *generally ſuppoſed* bad characters; would it be argued, that, for ſuch charges, without any proof or trial on either ſide, ſuch printer ſhould be held as a perſon "not of good fame," and conſequently compelled to give ſecurity for his future good behaviour, or go to jail? It is preſumed not. Then, would not the oppoſite in the caſe of Mr. Hay, Mr. Giles, or Mr. Any-One-Elſe, be productive of that preſerving ſtate, in favor of ſome characters, that was not extended to all? Would not ſuch a ſtate be erecting on this happy land of liberty and equality, a ſanctuary for particular *names*, if not for a particular "SECT," under which no others would have a right to ſhelter?

It is a principle in law, to which the perſon can be no ſtranger who brought this ſubject forward, that every one ſhall be conſidered innocent, until the contrar ſhall appear; the obſcure as well as the conſpicuous; the calumniator, reputed, as well as the calumniated. If ſo, then it cannot poſſibly be right that a printer ſhould be puniſhed, without proof, as a libeller, for having merely publiſhed ſevere things againſt a perſon of *reputed* good fame, and acquitted, or rather not liable at all, in the ſame way, for publiſhing the ſame ſtrictures on a perſon of *reputed* bad. All are equally innocent, and ſtand upon the ſame ground in every reſpect, *in the eye of the law*, until *proved* to be otherwiſe, by the ſame rules; and yet Mr. Hay's doctrine and mode of proving Callender a vile ſlanderer upon the ground of his having abuſed him, Mr. Giles, and all the moſt *reſpectable* and *virtuous* citizens of Virginia, as he is pleaſed to call them, without the ſmalleſt proof being offered on either ſide, or upon any point, is contended for as law, in contradiction of this and all the ſoundeſt maxims, and in direct violation of many of the moſt valuable proviſions in our conſtitution itſelf!

The difficulty of drawing the line between the liberty and the licentiouſneſs of the preſs, is well known. The importance of that liberty to every free ſociety, is as well underſtood. This, of all other ſubjects then, is the laſt that ought to be deprived of any of the benefits belonging to the trial of crimes, to which ought to be applied any of the laws and proceedings of a ſummary kind, intended only to be uſed in caſes of a leſs important caſt.

That the law attempted to be put in force, in this moſt erroneous and alarming way is a law of that limited deſcription, I will now ſhew, from other authorities and other arguments, than I have yet brought forward.

It is generally cuſtomary with thoſe anxious to eſtabliſh any great principle or or leading poſition, to bring forward the beſt and ſtrongeſt authorities in their favor. They ſeldom introduce any thing againſt what they wiſh to eſtabliſh. Upon this ground then I will now meet Mr. Hay with his own doctrines. I will aſk nothing more than the authorities *he has himſelf* brought forward, to condemn him.

In order to define what is meant by a perſon "not of good fame," in the Virginia ſtatute, he quotes Judge Blackſtone's commentary on the 34th ſtatute of Edward the IIId. on the ſame ſubject, which ſtatute, however, *itſelf*, more fully than that of Virginia, explains its objects, not to be an infringement of the *liberty of the preſs*, not an attempt at the ſuppreſſion of *licentiouſneſs* even. Blackſtone, Mr. Hay ſays, ought to be conſidered as high authority on this occaſion. Here Mr. Hay and myſelf agree, for the firſt time in this whole buſineſs, moſt perfectly. Let us then ſee what our learned friend, on whom we both ſo much rely, ſays on this occaſion.

"Under the general words of this expreſſion, *that be not of good fame*," ſays this elegant and uſeful author, "it is holden, that a man may be bound to his good behaviour for cauſes ſcandal, *contra bonos mores*, as well as *contra pacem*; as for haunting bawdy houſes with women of bad fame; or for keeping ſuch women in *his own houſe*; or for *words* tending to ſcandalize the *government*; or in abuſe of the *officers of juſtice*, eſpecially in the *execution of their office*. Thus alſo a juſtice may bind over all night walkers; eaves droppers; ſuch as keep ſuſpicious company, or are reported to be pilferers or robbers; ſuch as ſleep in the day, and wake in the night; common drunkards; *whoremaſters*; the *putative fathers of baſtards*; cheats; idle vagabonds; and other perſons whoſe miſbehaviour may reaſonably bring them within the general words of the ſtatute, as perſons not of good fame; an expreſſion, it muſt be owned, of ſo great a latitude as leaves much to be determined by the diſcretion of the magiſtrate himſelf. But if he commits a man for want of ſureties, he muſt expreſs the cauſe thereof with convenient certainty, and take care that ſuch cauſe be a good one."

How Mr. Hay came to ſtumble upon *printers* as coming within the intent and meaning of this ſtatute, under the above juſt and able definition, is indeed wonderful; but how he come to make ſo unfortunate a choice of a law to bring to public view, and that too in aggravation of certain circumſtances, which it is believed were the real cauſes of this very extraordinary proſecution, is indeed more than wonderful, unleſs it can for a moment be conceived that he actually intended to expoſe to legal puniſhment, in addition to that public execration they had already received, thoſe very perſons, who it has hitherto been believed, he was ſolicitous to defend.

In all this definition of the able commentator, there is only that ſolitary word *ſcandal* that can be found to anſwer Mr. Hay's purpoſes, agreeably to the reſt of ſome of his own doctrines; and that word it muſt be owned, is a word of as much latitude, almoſt, as the expreſſion "not of good fame" itſelf. *Scandal*, in fact, is more commonly applied to other things, than written or printed libels; ſuch as little, private, neighborhood back-biting, miſchief making, &c. as they are properly ſtiled, which are certainly as much *contra bonos mores*, as quarrelling, rioting and drunkenneſs are *contra pacem*. Not one word is ſaid in all the comment about *printed libels*, which important ſubject of a more national caſt, would not have been omitted, if embraced in the ſtatute, according to the opinions of the judge, but which, as if not intended to be embraced, clearly in his opinion, is fully and ſeparately treated of, as a ſubject coming under a legal treatment, of quite a different kind. And, as to "*words* tending to ſcandalize the *government*, or the abuſe of the *officers of juſtice*, eſpecially in the *execution of their office*," theſe expreſſions can have no relation to *printed* libels, and if they had, they would be excluded from the operations of this law, agreeable to Mr. Hay's own opinion of the right of the citizen to ſcrutinize, *whether juſtly or not*, the principles and meaſures of the public adminiſtration.

What Mr. Hay could therefore have diſcovered in the quotation from Judge Blackſtone, to have authorized an application of this law to *printed libels*, is difficult to find out. If he meant to put the juſtices of the peace, in *ſome other counties* beſides Henrico, upon binding over to their good behaviour, as perſons "not of good fame," all thoſe who aſſociate with "women of *bad fame*," and even of *bad blood*, "*whoremaſters, the putative fathers of baſtards*," (and that not of the right *complexion*, a crime unknown to Blackſtone) he has, I own, opened to the officers of that deſcription, a duty before unknown to them, of a moſt important caſt indeed, and which I hope to ſee executed, *without reſpect to perſon!*

If the imputation be general, in any of the caſes which really go to eſtabliſh a perſon "not of good fame," then certainly it is no crime to proclaim it; for it is the law that ſuch *general imputation* ſhould be puniſhed; and yet Mr Hay, by his doctrine, makes the *publiſher*, and not the guilty perſon, puniſhable. Let me here ſtate a caſe, ariſing out of the law itſelf, for Mr. Hay's digeſtion.

Suppoſe a perſon to be under the general imputation, *in his own neighborhood*, of "keeping a woman of *bad fame in his own houſe*," and that of *bad colour* too, and a printer publiſh ſuch imputation to the world, which of the two, does Mr. Hay think, under Mr. Blackſtone's poſitive definition of perſons "not of good fame," ought to be puniſhed in this ſummary way? And, again—ſuppoſe a lawyer who brings forward ſuch authorities and ſuch arguments in ſupport of ſuch a doctrine, under ſuch a law as Mr. Hay has done, which deficiency of law talents, though not puniſhable under the law itſelf, be puniſhed by *threatening*, or even actually expoſing it by ſound arguments & ſtrong proof; would ſuch publiſher, does even ſuch lawyer himſelf candidly think, be liable, as a perſon "not of good fame," on proof ariſing out of ſuch a caſe, that he was a moſt *infamous and notorious ſlanderer*? And yet Mr. Hay produces the intention of expoſing *his profeſſional character*, as one proof of ſcandal, *contra bonos mores*, which ought to tie up the editors of the Recorder.

Another proof of a ſtill more extraordinary kind, which will here operate in the ſame way, is the "verdict of a former *jury*," againſt which Mr Hay laboured with all his *profeſſional* might, which he now ſays is in danger of being expoſed, perhaps from the abſurdity of this very ridiculous, contradictory, and glaring expoſure of himſelf, on the ſubject of the liberty of the preſs, at different periods, as the opinions and ſentiments of a particular editor might chance to vary. Again, on the ſcore of authority—"The author of an obſcene book or ribaldry, ſays Hawkins and Viner," although he cannot be puniſhed by law as a libeller, yet he may be bound over as a perſon of bad fame." "Therefore," ſays Mr. Hay, "much more ſo ſhould a writer of *libels* be obliged to find ſecurity for his future behaviour." That is, becauſe the author of an obſcene book of ribaldry and a libeller, are not puniſhable in the ſame way, yet a libeller and the author of an obſcene book or ribaldry are; or, becauſe the author of one ſort of writing, for which there is no other puniſhment, may be puniſhed in one way, the writer of another kind, for which there are other expreſs and adequate puniſhments, muſt be of courſe liable in the ſame.

But even let the common law (which I value and reſpect, I will venture to affirm *as much as Mr. Hay at leaſt*) be what it may in England; yet that gentleman muſt know that it is not law here in contravention of a common ſtatute even, much leſs in open and direct violation of the expreſs letter and intention of our conſtitution. It is that inſtrument and the liberty of the preſs I have come forward in defence of. Whoever attempts to lay violent hands on theſe great bleſſings, ſhall never fail to meet, as far as my feeble efforts can aſſiſt to expoſe him, the univerſal execration and abhorrence of his aſſaulted country, notwithſtanding any previous bargain he may have made with himſelf, "*never to be convicted of his error*," in his own *ſuperior and all-wiſe opinion*.

On this ſubject, I will now proceed to introduce and recommend to Mr. Hay's particular notice and conſideration, an authority which ſtands much higher in eſtimation, I will venture to ſay, than Judge Blackſtone or any other Britiſh commentator. Let us then ſee, what that *great friend* to the liberty of the preſs, "our *beloved* preſident, Mr. Jefferſon," ſays on this important concern.

(To be continued)

COMMUNICATION.

We learn with extreme ſatisfaction, that the Bill, for eſtabliſhing a Bank in Richmond, has paſſed the houſe of Delegates. The advantages, which ariſe to a country, from the inſtitution of Banks, although obvious to all acquainted with mercantile purſuits, are not ſo well underſtood by the community at large. The Banking ſyſtem on a ſuperficial view, appears too cloſely allied with monopolies to be acceptable to Americans. But this idea entirely proceeds, from the great oppoſition, which theſe uſeful eſtabliſhments, are accuſtomed to meet with in the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates. If banks were more numerous than they at preſent are, they would partake much leſs of the nature of a monopoly, and they would likewiſe be of more ſervice to the people at large.

No eſtabliſhment tends ſo much, to improve the face of a country, to promote induſtry, and give a ſpirit to manufactures as that of a Bank. Banks and Inſurance offices, may be regarded as two of the moſt uſeful inſtitutions in the policy of modern nations.

Few circumſtances ever took place which rendered more ſervice to the various manufactures in England than the aſſurance which was given by Fordyce & Co. and no event ever occurred which promoted the ſpirit of agriculture in an equal degree with the meaſures of the Air Bank, many individuals, no doubt were ruined by theſe failures, but the face of the country was improved, and a ſtimulus was given by them to manufactures which before was unknown in that country. Theſe are facts well known in England and to the greater part of mercantile men in the United States.

There has never been an inſtance in any country where a Bank was eſtabliſhed, that thoſe who were near to it did not partake of conſiderable benefits, and no inſtance has ever occurred in which the inhabitants of a town in the vicinity have petitioned or complained againſt the eſtabliſhment.

When the failure of the Air Bank is urged as an objection againſt others, it is forgotten that the Air Bank was eſtabliſhed by private adventurers, who circulated as many notes as they pleaſed; in this country, the directors are always reſtricted to a reaſonable amount, ſo that a ſimilar circumſtance cannot be feared.

There can be no doubt if the law, when finiſhed by the ſenate ſhould be founded upon fair and equal principles, ſuch as will induce the men of money to take ſhares, that it will be found to be beneficial beyond any calculation.

It is well to remark, that there are ſome inhabitants of Richmond who take every opportunity of condemning the inſtitution, but when we look a little further, it is found that they are men who not only poſſeſs large caſh capitals, but alſo are in the habit of uſing this advantage, ſo as to produce very great gains, they know that the eſtabliſhment of a bank would deprive them of their preſent monopoly, and therefore are intereſted againſt the final paſſage of the bill.

To the EDITOR of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

JUNIUS's LETTERS.

SIR,

IT would appear that the late edition of Junius's letters, by Mr. Heron, has again excited the attention of the literary world, in order to diſcover the celebrated author. A writer in your paper of the 11th current, under the ſignature of Britannicus, has made ſome remarks concerning Mr. Heron's conjectures in aſſigning them to Mr. Dunning. I perfectly accord in opinion with Britannicus, that Dunning was not the author; but I differ widely from him, when he hints that there is the leaſt ſhadow of foundation for aſcribing them to Lord Chatham. Among many reaſons that might be mentioned, it appears from good authority, that Lord Chatham was never diſtinguiſhed as a writer; on the contrary, it was frequently remarked in his life time, as well as ſince his death, "that he ſpoke much better than he wrote;" and any of his writings that have been publiſhed, avowedly as his, fully juſtify this opinion; *his* ſtyle of writing is very different indeed from that of Junius. But there is a better reaſon why they ſhould not be attributed to that nobleman; there is, I think, ſtrong preſumptive evidence that the late Hugh Boyd, Eſq. was the author.

I am much ſurpriſed, that an edition of the "miſcellaneous works of Mr. Boyd," with a full and well written account of his life and writings by Lawrence Dundas Campbell, publiſhed in London, in 1800, has not, as far as I have obſerved, been noticed in this country. In this publication, the queſtion concerning the real author of Junius is inveſtigated at great length, and with every appearance of candor and impartiality.

In his preface, Mr. Campbell ſays, "I moſt ſolemnly aver, that I have not adduced a ſingle fact or circumſtance, but what I can ſubſtantiate on poſitive and credible evidence; and I am perſuaded, that I have not drawn a ſingle inference but what is ſtrictly juſt."

From this work, we are informed, that Mr. Boyd's father "was bred to the law, and having very early diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Iriſh bar, he was firſt appointed one of the King's counſel, and afterwards judge of the conſiſtory court of Dublin. At the time of his death he had a ſeat in the Iriſh houſe of commons, and was, through his whole life, much eſteemed for his talents and virtues." This gentleman's ſecond ſon was the celebrated Hugh Boyd, who at a very early age gave ſtrong indications of the moſt brilliant talents. His father's virtues, extenſive information and rank in life entured to him not only a liberal education, but alſo an early introduction into the world, and an acquaintance and intimacy with the firſt characters of the age. He loſt his father when about twenty years of age; and being a ſecond ſon, his income was very limited. He then came to London with a view to proſecute the ſtudy of the Law, and in "ſearch of fortune and fame." The "reſpectability of his family, together with the elegance of his deportment as well as the inſinuating politeneſs of his addreſs, ſoon procured him an introduction into the gay circles of faſhionable life." He ſoon, likewiſe, got acquainted with the moſt diſtinguiſhed literary characters of that time; many of whom courted his acquaintance and friendſhip with great aſſiduity. Though much embarraſſed in his circumſtances, his "early attachment to politics and literature, was ſo ſtrong, that neither the hope of emolument, nor the earneſt entreaties of his friends, could incite him to purſue the law profeſſionally, though he had attained conſiderable knowledge, both of its principles and practice."

Mr. Campbell has, with great clearneſs and accuracy detailed at very conſiderable length, and, to my mind, in a very ſatisfactory manner, his reaſons for ſuppoſing him the author of Junius. He has ſhewn, that Mr. Boyd's talents and information were fully adequate to the compoſition of thoſe letters; that there is a perfect coincidence in the principles and ſentiments of his acknowledged writings, with thoſe of Junius; that from ſome eminent examples of the preſent age, his extreme youth (for he was only twenty-three when he began them) can form no ſolid objection; that his means of information, with reſpect to the interior politics of the cabinet, and the private lives of men in power were ſufficiently ample; that his unrelenting hoſtility to the Duke of Grafton, took its origin from his (Mr. B's) friendſhip for an individual, who was turned out of office by the Duke; that at the period when thoſe letters commenced, he was known to have begun his correſpondence with the "Public Advertiſer;" that at that period alſo he was known to have taken great pains to diſguiſe his hand writing; that when Philo-Junius firſt appeared "he repeatedly told Mrs Boyd *in confidence*, that that ſhe might *rely upon it* the letters were written by Junius himſelf, for that it was neceſſary to make the public ſuppoſe he had an *auxiliary*;" that during the year 1769 he was known to ſend letters, in his diſguiſed hand, almoſt every week to the Public Advertiſer; and that, at firſt, for various reaſons, having found it neceſſary to be the "ſole depoſitary of his own ſecret," and having once declared that "it ſhould periſh with him," he deemed it improper to retract his declaration.

Theſe are ſome of the circumſtances and facts, which are fully inveſtigated in this entertaining publication; a few of the deductions and inferences from the inveſtigation, I ſhall give in the author's own words: "In one view, let it be conſidered that Mr. Boyd was perfectly qualified in every reſpect to have been the writer of the letters of Junius; that his avowed political writings bear ſo ſtriking a ſimilitude to thoſe letters, not only in the principles they inculcate, in the opinions they ſupport, and in the characters they praiſe or cenſure, but alſo in the energy and elegance of their ſtyle, and in the ſtrength and refinement of their ſpirit; that it muſt be preſumed they are the compoſitions of the ſame mind; that his motives in writing the letters of *Junius* and in concealing from the world that he was the author of them, were perfectly conſiſtent with the political principles he profeſſed, as well as with the political connexions he had formed; that he actually kept up an uninterrupted correſpondence with the *Public Advertiſer* during the three ſucceſſive years that *Junius* wrote for that paper; that he carried on that correſpondence with the moſt impenetrable ſecrecy; that the letters which he ſent to the *Public Advertiſer* were ſuperſcribed in a diſguiſed hand, and were conveyed to Mr. H. S. Woodfall's office often by Mrs. Boyd herſelf, and always with the moſt extraordinary degree of caution; that he at all times manifeſted to Mrs Boyd, but to her only, an intereſt and anxiety about the letters of *Junius*, which no one but the author of them can be ſuppoſed to have felt; that often when Mrs. Boyd told him, ſhe ſtrongly ſuſpected he was *Junius*, he invariably evaded the queſtion; that when it was reported in a public paper that he was *Junius*, though he knew that ſuch a report might very materially injure his proſpects in life, and though Mrs. Boyd moſt earneſtly urged him to contradict it, he never took the ſmalleſt notice of it, and obſerved the moſt cautious ſilence with regard to all ſhe ſaid on the ſubject."

There are many other corroborating facts, detailed by Mr. Campbell, which neither your room, Mr. Printer, nor my leiſure, permit me to copy. I conclude in the words of the author, "the whole together conſtitutes a maſs of evidence, than which nothing more convincing can reaſonably be expected, or perhaps ever attained in this queſtion. S. A.

January 1803.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

Obſerving in the laſt New-York newſpapers, an advertiſement by Barlas the bookſeller, of a diſcourſe againſt Negro Slavery, by one Alexander McLeod, I was naturally led to reflect on the ſingularity of a perſon of this name, croſſing the Atlantic, to give freedom to Negroes in America, when the greateſt part of his own clan or tribe, are at this moment pining in miſery, and in a ſpecies of ſlavery unknown among any civilized people.—I am not acquainted with the Reverend gentleman, but I preſume from the name, that he is lately imported from one of the iſlands under the ſovereign ſway of the Laird of McLeod. The McLeods are the only Highland Clan, which ſtill retains the ferocious manners of Feudal Barbariſm. They know no king but their Laird, and his voice is the only law which they acknowledge. As ſeveral of the iſlands which they inhabit are even little known to the natives of Scotland, ſome account of the mode of life that they lead, may be gratifying to the curious in this country. I have ſaid that the oddity of a McLeod preaching againſt ſlavery, ſuggeſted this ſubject to my mind.

The iſland of McLeods, moſt remote from the main land, is St. Kilda. This iſland I viſited in 1795. It is about four miles in length, and two in breadth; and ſeems intended as a retreat for the fowls of the Ocean, and not the human ſpecies. The number of inhabitants which exiſt in its ſequeſtered caverns, are upwards of two hundred. When I landed among them, they flocked round me, eager to know, as they ſaid, if the Laird of McLeod had killed the king of France. I was, as may be ſuppoſed, not a little ſurpriſed at the queſtion, and not leſs ſo when I was informed, that thoſe rude people conceived, that the war which then diſturbed the nations of Europe, was merely a trial of ſkill between their chief and the unfortunate Louis. Their ignorance was ſuch, that they had no idea of any prince or potentate, but McLeod and the king of France; or of any other people on earth but the McLeods and the French.

The cells or huts in which they live, conſiſt only of ſtones and ſea wreck, without the aſſiſtance of any timber, for not a ſhrub grows on the iſland. Theſe are in general about fifteen feet long, nine in breadth, and ſeven in height. In thoſe humble places of ſhelter, the St. Kildans ſtore up their wild fowl and feathers, for the benefit of the Laird of McLeod, who ſends a ſteward every ſix months to rob the inhabitants of their only riches. Each family is compelled to furniſh a certain number of fowls and eggs, and a ſpecified quantity of feathers, as the ſevereſt puniſhments, ſuch as whipping, cutting off

the ears, and branding different parts of the body, are inflicted by the steward in case of failure.

The manner in which these wretched people catch the wild fowl of the island appears very amusing to a stranger. They divide themselves for this purpose into small parties of three or four in number. Each party is furnished with a long rope of sixty or seventy feet, fabricated by the twisting together the thongs of a cow hide. This rope is made fast round the waist of one of the party, who by his comrades is let down over the most frightful precipices, in order to seize the birds, that are concealed under the craggy shelves. This cow rope is deemed by the natives of the greatest value. Each family is possessed of one, and it is the portion usually given by a father to his son upon marriage.

The ceremony of marriage in this island is truly singular, and deserves notice, although it has not been observed in any of the printed accounts we have of the customs of St. Kilda. This ceremony is always performed in one particular hut, built for the purpose, which is forty feet in length, and twenty in breadth. On the day when a marriage is to take place, a bed of feathers is prepared in the centre of the hut. Round this bed the cow rope, the gift of the father to the son, is suspended in a circular manner. The marriage is always performed towards evening, and the first part of the ceremony which takes place is a dance by the relations of the bridegroom and the bride. The former then seat themselves at one end of the apartment, while the bride and her friends repair to the other. Upon a signal being given by the person who officiates as priest, the two lovers immediately leap into the bed, and are instantly covered by their friends with a load of feathers.—Were the ceremony to end here, it might appear comfortable enough, but no sooner are the happy pair thus out of sight, than they are deluged in sea water thrown over them by tub fulls. The company then depart; the hut is locked up by the father of the bride; and the wedded couple are left to amuse themselves, among feathers and sea water, for three days and three nights.

The island of St. Kilda will long remain celebrated in Britain, as being the place where the unfortunate Lady Grange was banished by her husband the Earl of Marr, in the beginning of the last century. That tyrannical and cruel nobleman, in order to possess himself of the fortune and person of another lady, to whom he had paid his addresses, privately conveyed his wife Lady Grange to this barren and unfrequented spot, having at the same time ordered a splendid funeral for her, to which he invited all the neighborhood under the pretence of her sudden death. Lady Grange remained in St. Kilda for the long period of fourteen years, before she could find means to inform her friends of her distressing situation. Here secluded from all society, she composed several Dirges that are highly esteemed for their simplicity and their melody, and which prove her to have been a lady both of delicate taste and tender sentiment.

Such therefore is the species of freedom enjoyed by the Clan, to which this preacher against Negro slavery belongs.

It is at all times disagreeable to attack or censure those who are employed in expounding the Scriptures; but it should be remembered that the pulpit of the church ought never to be made the footstool of the clamorous demagogue, or perverted for the purpose of propagating opinions hostile to the government of the country and the laws of the union. The justice or propriety of Negro slavery in America is a subject which is to be discussed by congress and the legislatures of the several states individually, and not by every canting harranguer who chuses to mount the rostrum of democracy. If this Alexander McLeod be such a zealot for liberty, he would render himself much more useful in the cause by endeavouring to revolutionize his countrymen in St. Kilda and the Isle of Sky, than bawling about freedom in a city where it already exists in a manner that even approaches to licentiousness; and his friend Barlas would also serve an equal useful purpose, by vending Paine's Rights of Man in the Hebrides, as selling discourses against slavery in New York. Z.

Education.

ANNA GOODWIN, begs leave respectfully to return thanks to her friends and a generous public, for the liberal encouragement she has met with during her residence in Richmond; and takes the liberty of informing them that her school will open on Monday the 15th of February, at the house lately occupied by Mr. Harris, Schoolmaster, deceased, near the capitol, where she can accommodate half a dozen young ladies with board, &c. For terms apply as above directed. Her pupils will be taught the English Language gammatically, writing, arithmetic, needlework, &c. on the following terms, viz: small children six pounds a year, young ladies who engage in all the above named studies, 8 pounds per annum and two dollars entrance.

Richmond, Jan. 7, 1803.

NOTICE!

THE sale of NEGROES advertised to be at Anderson's Tavern in New-Canton on the first of February next, is put off.

January 20, 1803. 12aw2w.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Motion of Mr. Randolph to refer the resolutions of Mr. Griswold calling for official documents respecting the cession of Louisiana to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

(Debate continued.)

Mr. Randolph. The gentleman from Connecticut tells us that this subject is referred to in the message of the President, and that on it we are called by him to legislate. That subject has been referred to a committee of the whole; and yet he says it is improper to refer this resolution to the same committee. This may be logic; but I confess, if it is, I do not understand it. He says if the object of reference be for a more ample discussion he will be in favor of it; but not so, if it be to send it to a secret committee. Does the gentleman mean to insinuate that the debates of this body are for the entertainment of the ladies who honor us with their presence; or that as soon as our doors are shut, our ears also are shut to all useful and necessary information? If the doors shall be closed, cannot we still agree to the resolution? However gentlemen may persist in the course they have taken, I shall not permit the warmth of their remarks, or that of my own feelings, to betray me into a debate on points which the House have determined shall be discussed with closed doors. For my own part, I am ready to declare that I have arguments to advance, that it is not my wish to advance with open doors.

Mr. Bacon said the resolution simply called for information respecting the cession of the province of Louisiana to the French. He did not see the end to be answered by committing it. Is there any doubt that we shall not stand in need of information when we come to discuss points connected with this subject? It appeared to him they would. He was therefore against the reference.

Mr. S. Smith. The gentleman from Connecticut has candidly admitted that it is customary in such cases to make a reference, that he is not in favor of the reference being made to a committee with shut doors; but if the object were to obtain a free discussion, he would not object to it. He is told that a full and free discussion cannot be had without such a reference, and yet he persists in his hostility to the motion. He had been told so by the mover, and common sense would have told him so at first; yet he is for taking advantage of the mover, and for shuting out the argument he has to urge. The gentleman is mistaken in his statement of the motives of the different sides of the House in the discussion on a call for papers in 1796, when he represents one side as claiming a right to participate in the treaty making power. He recollected it had been charged upon them; but they denied it. We contended, said general Smith, that when a treaty was formed appropriating a large sum of money, we had a right to appropriate or not appropriate the money; but we never assumed the right to say whether the treaty was concluded or not. Afterwards, gentlemen themselves, if he recollected right, moved a resolution that it was expedient to carry the treaty into effect, by which they did admit the right of the House. Mr. Smith said he had no previous knowledge of what the gentleman from Virginia meant by his motion; he might perhaps wish to amend the resolution; but when he says he has arguments that he cannot urge without shut doors, he trusted that indulgence would be allowed him, or there would be a denial of justice.

Mr. Dana said there was a magic of language to those unaccustomed of parliamentary language, in the House resolving itself into a committee, and that committee returning itself back into the House, both composed of the same members, that made the proceedings of public bodies appear ridiculous. But there were substantial benefits derived from the observance of these forms. There was a fuller and freer discussion, every member spoke as often as he chose, and they enjoyed the Speaker's advice. There were besides two discussions and decisions instead of one. He admitted, therefore, the propriety of such procedure in all cases where there was an important principle involved. But in this instance there was no important principle to discuss. There was an important principle involved in the famous question of 1796. It was, therefore, right to refer it to a committee of the whole. He did not know what principle was to be discussed on this reference unless it was the want of information. This he most sensibly felt; and those gentlemen who also felt it might, he thought, be indulged by those who possess all information on the subject. If any gentleman, however, will say that any important principle is involved in the resolution, he was ready to go into a committee of the whole, though not with closed doors.

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays on Mr. Randolph's motion to refer the resolution of Mr. Griswold to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and carried—Yeas 49—Nays 39—as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Archer, Brent, Brown, Butler, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Cutts, Dawson, Elmendorf, Elmer, Eustis, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, J. Heister, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Jackson, Leib, Meriwether, Mitchill, Moore, New, Newton, jun. Nicholson, Randolph, jun. Smilie, J. Smith, N. Y. J. Smith, Virg. Josiah Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Staunton jun. Stewart, Tallaferro jun. Thomas, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Van Horne, Wynns.—49.

NAYES—Messrs. Bacon, Bishop, Boude, Campbell, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Davis, Dennis, Dickson, Goddard, Griswold, Grove, Hastings, Helms, Hemphill, Henderson, Huger, Hunt, Lowndes, Mattoon, L. R. Morris, T. Morris, Mott, Perkins, Plater, Read, Rutledge, Shepard, J. C. Smith, Stanly, Tallmage, Tenny, Thatcher, Tillinghast, Upham, Wadsworth, L. Williams, Woods.—39.

On motion of Mr. Griswold, the House immediately went into committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. John C. Smith, in the Chair.

Mr. Randolph rose, and observed that he held in his hands certain resolutions connected with the Message of the President relative to the late proceedings at New Orleans, the discussion of which had been ordered to be carried on with closed doors. He asked the decision of the question, whether previously to offering his resolutions, the doors ought not to be closed. The resolutions, he meant to submit, grew out of the Message. If the House, however, insisted upon their being then read, he had no indisposition to read them.

The Chairman considered the committee as incompetent to clearing the galleries. He thought it must be the act of the House.

Mr. Dawson enquired if the same rules that applied to the House did not also apply to committees of the whole.

Mr. Randolph, called for the reading of the President's Message respecting New Orleans.

Mr. Griswould said there was other business not requiring secrecy referred to a committee.

Mr. Randolph repeated his call for the reading of the President's Message.

The Chairman asked what Message?

Mr. Randolph replied the confidential Message,

Mr. Griswold said that could not be read with open doors.

The Chairman said the doors could not be closed without an order of the House.

Mr. S. Smith observed that it had been customary to clear the galleries before the House went into committee. To save time, he would move that the committee should rise, in order to obtain an order of the House to that effect.

Mr. Griswold hoped the committee would not rise. The business he had proposed was of a public, not a secret nature. It was also of a pressing nature, and ought not to be postponed for any other business.

Mr. Dana hoped, indeed, for the honor of the House, they would not exhibit the spectacle of wasting time in going into committee and then coming out of it without doing any thing; but would proceed to the public business.

Mr. Rutledge The gentleman from Virginia holds in his hands resolutions that require secrecy. After deciding on the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut, he will not be precluded from offering these resolutions.

Mr. Eustis said if the House had resolved itself into a committee for the express purpose of taking into consideration the resolution of the gentleman from Connecticut, it would be proper to give it the preference over any other business; and in that case he should have been as ready at this moment as at any other to offer his objections to it. But if it were understood that the House had resolved itself generally into a committee on the state of the union, one gentleman from Virginia having made a motion, and another gentleman from Connecticut having afterwards made another motion, that made by the last gentleman being junior in point of time ought to be last attended to. The other gentleman's motion was first in course; and if the gentleman who offered it desired the galleries to be cleared, he had an undoubted right to an order to that effect.

Mr. Macon (Speaker) remarked that a committee of the whole house was one committee, and a committee of the whole house on the state of the union another committee. They were distinct committees. The last was never formed for special purposes. He did not recollect that this had ever been done. Whereas the other committee was always formed for a special purpose. The difficulty in this case had arisen from referring the confidential message to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. He believed it would be well to rise and separate the two subjects that had been referred to the committee on the state of the Union.

Mr. Griswold did not understand what the gentleman from Massachusetts meant by priority of motion. The chairman had determined that the motion of the gentleman from Virginia was not in order, as it could not be submitted in a public committee. After this disposition of that motion, none remained before the committee other than his own.—In point of priority, he rose, therefore, to have his resolution then decided upon. With regard to the proposition of the hon. Speaker, he did not see any reason for it. Was it not as well to decide on this resolution in this committee as in any other committee? Why then rise for the purpose of referring it to a secret committee?

Mr. S. Smith said the gentleman from Massachusetts meant by his remarks that the message of the president had precedent. The gentleman from Connecticut was only now urging what had been decided against him in the house. He thinks he has now an advantage, and presses it.

Mr. Smith said he had not a doubt that the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Rutledge) is very sincere in his opinion, that if we will agree to submit all power to them, they will indulge us by agreeing to certain subordinate points. But gentlemen will excuse us. We have already taken great pains to divest them of power, and we are not yet disposed to return it into their hands.

(Debate to be continued.)

DISTRICT of RICHMOND.

—ENTERED—

Sch. Venus, Major,	Norfolk.
Sch. Betsey, Woodberry,	Salem.
Sch. Belvidira, Potter,	Philadelphia.
Sch. Hornett, Carrel,	Norfolk.
Sch. J. A. Bayard, Whaley,	Philadelphia.
Sloop. Delight, Hancock,	N. York.
Sch. Experiment, Rock,	do.
Sch. Samuel, Smith,	do.

(FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.)

THE *Sun* contains the following extract of a letter, received by the last French mail from Calais:—

"I have the honor to inform you, that the First Consul, sat out from Paris the 20th of Vendemaire (Oct. 12,) to go to Rouen, Havre, Bologne, Calais, Dunkirk, &c. Such is the report of the day. We expect him here the beginning of next week. What I can assure you is, that M. Mengaud, Commissary General, has set out to day to meet him."

The comments *The Sun* makes upon the above article, deserve also to be recorded.

This cannot but excite some astonishment and *uneasiness* in this country, if the information may be considered as authentic, and we can see *no good reason for rejecting it*. The intentions of the Chief Consul will probably be revealed to us only by action, and it is perhaps no great violence to probability, if we entertain the suspicion, that the visit of the Chief Consul to the Seaports opposite to the English Coast, is no very favorable omen for this country.

We have within these few days endeavored to open to the public mind the situation of this country with respect to the French Alliance. The circumstances between the two countries, we will frankly own, excite apprehension in our mind, *that the continuance of peace cannot be long*. We are satisfied that ministers will do every thing in their power for the preservation of peace; but sacrifices may be demanded, which the honor and interest of the country forbid any ministers to make. Much as we desire peace, we must ever think war a dearer evil than dishonor.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING resigned the professorship of the Stevensburg Academy, with a view to pursue the business of juvenile instruction on a more conspicuous and extensive theatre, has at length selected the city of Richmond, as presenting a prospect, in many respects auspicious to his success. He has taken a commodious and airy house on Shockoe Hill, in the vicinity of which, sufficient accommodations for any number of pupils may be procured. The charge for boarders will be from 30l. to 35l. per annum. His terms of tuition will be forty dollars per annum for young men above fifteen years of age, and thirty dollars for boys under that age, the first quarter to be paid in advance. The subscriber will be in readiness to receive pupils on the second Monday in February. The several branches of knowledge proposed to be taught are, Grammar, Arithmetic, Natural History, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Ethics, Civil History, and Political Economy, with a due attention as the pupils become prepared, to composition, criticism, and general literature. The Latin and Greek languages have for some years made no regular part of the subscriber's course of instruction; but as some knowledge of the Latin language is by many conceived to be indispensibly necessary, and as the principles of Grammar are perhaps best explained and illustrated by comparing the structure and analogy of two languages, the Latin language will be taught.

JAMES OGILVIE.

January 19.

LETTER TO J. OGILVIE,

Culpeper, October 30, 1802.

SIR,

Your letter relative to a resignation of the Professor's chair in the Stevensburg Academy, was layed before the Trustees at their last meeting. Through our communication, please to accept, Sir, the warmest thanks of the Trustees, as a small testimonial of the high sense they entertain of the eminent services which you have rendered to the institution.—They contemplate with infinite satisfaction, the impressive example you have set to your successors, as well by your polite deportment to the Trustees, as by your system of academick instruction. The harmony that has subsisted between yourself and your students, their rapid progress, associated with their genteel manly carriage in the circles of social intercourse, speak loudly in your behalf. Wishing you a more brilliant and conspicuous theatre for the display of your talents and the exercise of your zeal in the promotion of literature, we, with real regard, &c. remain, Your most obedient servants, &c.

R. B. VOSS,
W. GRAY.

FOR SALE,

From Six to Light Hundred Acres

LAND,

LYING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse — This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 50 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

Negroes for Sale.

I will sell, at public auction, in the town of Fredericksburg, on Tuesday the 22d of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, between forty and fifty

Very likely Negroes;

YOUNG men, Boys, Young women, Girls and Children. Cash, or land Tobacco at the market cash price of that day, or approved negotiable bills on Alexandria, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York, at sixty days, will be received in payment.

Carter Beverley.

Elkwood, Culpeper county, Dec. 20, 1802. tlF.

NOTICE

In the case of *Edward Broaddus*, A Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled, an act to establish an uniform system of of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against *Edward Broaddus*, merchant, of the county of Albemarle, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 1st and on Wednesday the 5th days of January, 1803, and on Wednesday the 2d day of February ensuing, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1802.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,

OF PETERSBURG, AND

Robert Pollok & Co.

OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome Curricle,

WITH Plated Harness; on which a credit of six months will be given. Apply to

TAYLOR & BROWN,

Auctioneers.

January 7, 1803.

At a court held for Cumberland County, on Monday the 25th day of October, 1802.

Christina Meredith, complainant, Against John Clarke, and William Clarke, administrator, &c. of William Clarke, dec'd. defendants. } In chancery.

THE defendant, John Clarke, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant, by her counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant, John Clarke, do appear here on the fourth Monday in February next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county. A copy—Teste,

Wade N. Woodson, D. C. C. C.

BEING desirous to settle my transactions as executor of Bennett Browne, Esq. deceased, pursuant to a decree of the court of Essex county, who have appointed commissioners for that purpose, all persons having claims against the estate of the said Browne, are requested to make them known by the 1st of April next, as this notice will be plead in bar of any introduced after that period.

James Govan.

Hanover county, Jan. 8, 1803. 4woaw

At a Court held for New Kent, the 9th day of Dec. 1802.

John M'Donall and John M'Cunn, surviving partners of M'Donall, Sterling, and company, Compls. Against Abigal Osborne, Mary Hopkins, Wm. Hopkins, Abigal Hopkins, Fany Hopkins, Nancy Hopkins, Herbert Hopkins, and Armistead Hopkins, children and heirs of Walter Hopkins, deceased, and Edmund Littlepage, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendant, William Hopkins, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: on motion of the complainants, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the second Thursday in May next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of this county, on some court day. A copy—Teste,

[8cll] W. B. CLAYTON, C. C.

Lunenburg County, November Court, 1802.

John Bowman, William French, Andrew Buchanan, George Buchanan, James Hopkirk, Ronald Crawford, and John M'Kie, surviving partners of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman, George Crawford, Wm. French, Andrew Buchanan, Geo: Buchanan, Thos. Hopkirk, James Hopkirk, Ronald Crawford, John M'Kie, and Andrew Johnston, late merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman, & Co. Compits, Against William Dowsing, and Abraham Maury, Ex'rs. of Abraham Maury, sen. dec. Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendants, neither of them, having entered their appearance, according to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this State, on the motion of the complainants, by their attorney, *It is ordered*, that they do appear here on the second Thursday in March next, it being court day, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes, for eight weeks successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county. A Copy

Teste,

John Taylor, D. C.

In Hanover County Court, November 1st, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalum Thomas, Pl'ts. AGAINST James Jones and John Jones, Def'ts. } In Chancery.

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendants still failing to appear, it is thereupon decreed and ordered, that Charles Thompson, Edmund Thompson, John Brown, and Robert Honeyman, or any three of them, be appointed to make sale of the land in the bill mentioned, upon a credit of twelve months, taking seven bonds for the purchase money, five for one ninth part each, the other two for one twelfth part each, and that they deliver the first five to the plaintiffs respectively, and the other two to the defendants respectively, having first giving three weeks notice of the time, place and terms of such sale in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and that they report thereof to the court in order to a final decree.

A copy—Teste, 12aw3w.p

THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

United States of America, fifth circuit Virginia District, November 22d, 1802.

Waller Overton, Plaintiff, Against Robert Honeymann, William Duval, Richard Overton, Mary Overton, Bath C. Lacy and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Overton, John Overton, Dabney Overton, William Overton, Sally or Sarah Overton, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Richard Overton, Mary Overton, Bath C. Lacy and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Overton, John Overton, Dabney Overton, William Overton and Sally or Sarah Overton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district, on the motion of the plaintiff, by his attorney, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Republic Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 19th October, 1802. tf.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdels, from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last Summer's growth, and may be had at his Original Seed Store, for Ready Money only—

VIZ:

RED and white clover Seed.	Early and late York Cabbage.
Trefoile, or yellow do.	Early and late sugar loaf do.
Lucern and timothy do.	Green and yellow Savoy do.
Burnet and ryegrass do.	Large white Scotch do.
Saintfoine and burden grass do.	Large white winter do.
Furze or whin seed,	Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
Spring tares or vetches,	Red Dutch, to pickle.
Hemp, flax and rape Seed.	Bruffells Sprouts & Borecoli.
Canary and spinage do.	Early and late Battersea Cabbage.
White and brown mustard,	Early and late Cauliflower.
Early frame, charlton and hotspur Peas.	Purple, green and white Brocoli.
Dwarf, marrowfat, Spanish morratto, glory of England, and blue Prussian Peas.	Large red & orange Carrot.
Large windsor, long pod, riga & snap Beans.	Salsafie and Nasturtion.
Large Norfolk, and summer Turnips.	Large Parsnip.
Salmon, white turnip & large black radish Seed.	Madeira and silver Onion.
Blood red Beet and solid Celery.	Large London leek
Early and late Cucumber.	Green and white Asparagus.
Cresses and pepper Grass.	White curl'd Indive.
	Large Cabbage and Roman Lettuce.
	Brown Dutch, and grand admiral lettuce.
	Green and white Cos Lettuce.
	Ice Lettuce.

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, Jars and Beakers, in sets, for chimney ornaments; large red Garden Pots and Pans, and some blue and white Glass Flower Bottles. A Treatise on Gardening, by a native of this state.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.— Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton Cambricks, India Muslin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

A STABLE,

Near the Basin,

HAVING two apartments, and sufficiently large to hold six horses. Enquire of the Printer of this paper.

Dec. 28th, 1802.

The public are respectfully notified, that the

UNION-TAVERN

AND

COFFEE-HOUSE,

LATE in the occupancy of Mr. William Booker, is still continued by Mrs. Booker, who would take to board, 15 or 20 gentlemen; and she begs leave to assure those who may please to call at this house, that every attention shall be given to afford them satisfaction, and as she still has the use of the same roomy and convenient STABLE, lately attached to this house, and has provided an attentive ostler, she hopes to receive that patronage, to which her exertions and accommodation shall be entitled.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1803. tf

FOR SALE,

The House & Lot,

No. 37,

ON the North side of the main street, near the court house, at present occupied by Richard Thompson.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1802, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, to John Foster and William Davidson as securities to Richard Thompson, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 25th inst. the above mentioned property, for ready money.

John Williamson, *jun.*

Richmond, Jan. 13, 1803. tdf

Caution!

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of, or trading for two BONDS, for fifty pounds each, which I gave Mr. Joseph Ward, jun. (with Mr. Robert Harris as security) in part of payment for a tract of land. These bonds are dated the 8th of Oct. 1801; one payable on the 1st January, 1803, and the other the 1st January, 1804. I have since understood that the land is mortgaged to a certain Christoper Irven, and I am determined not to pay the bonds until it is released.

George Woodfin.

Chtrlotte county, Dec. 28, 1802.

Training Stables

FOR RACE HORSES,

WILL be opened on the first day of March next, at Milford, within 3 miles of the Bowling Green, at which place there is a course to practice on, equal if not superior to any in the state: indeed so soft is the earth, that it is not probable a horse of any age will be injured on it. Gentlemen who wish their horses trained will please to give the earliest information, by letter directed to the Bowling Green, that the necessary arrangements may be made for them, and they may be assured of the utmost attention and exertion of the subscriber, to have them ready to run for any purse or match they may direct. The price of training will be as low as possible, and forage furnished on the best terms. The horses must be found clothes by their owners, and if they chose to send a small boy to remain with the horse, it will lessen their expences.

THOMAS LARKIN.

Milford, January 1, 1803.

I DO certify that the above mentioned Mr. Thomas Larkin came strongly recommended to me from England as a groom; and from what I have seen of his mode of training horses, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe he understands the business. JOHN HOOMES.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince Streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.